

16. If two lines intersect, then their intersection is exactly one point.
 17. If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a line.
 18. Through any three noncollinear points, there is exactly one plane.
 19. A line contains at least two points.
 20. Through any two points, there is exactly one line.
 21. Through any three noncollinear points, there is exactly one plane.
 22. If two points lie in a plane, then the entire line containing those points lies in that plane.
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23. If two lines intersect, then their intersection is exactly one point.
 24. Always; Through any three noncollinear points, there is exactly one plane.
 25. Never. Through any two points, there is exactly one line.
 26. Sometimes; The points do not have to be collinear to lie in a plane.
 27. Always. If two points lie in a plane, then the entire line containing those points lies in that plane.
 28. Never. If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a line.
 29. Sometimes; the points must be noncollinear.

133 1-20 all

1. Each element in the pattern is the sum of the previous two elements. The next number is 40.
2. Each succeeding figure is contained inside another.
3. False: A, B, and C do not have to be collinear. A^x
4. When n is 1, the conjecture is false, since 1^3
5. False: \$1 = 100¢\$ and Jan is the month before Feb
6. True: \$1 = 100¢\$ and 4 quarters = \$1
7. True: \$1 = 100¢\$ and Feb is not the month before:
- 8.

P	Q	$\sim Q$	$P \vee Q$
T	F	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T
T	T	F	T

9. H; a polygon has 5 sides C; It _{pe}

10. H; $4x - 6 = 10$ C; $x = 4$

11. H; an \angle has a measure less C; it is an acute \angle

12. True; $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$

13; False; $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are \cong

14; all squares are rectangles

15. \perp lines intersect and \parallel lines never inte

16. Valid.

17. C.

18. Sometimes; A plane contains at least 3 noncollinear points

19. Always

20. Never; A line contains at least two poi